

# DAILY UNION VEDETTTE.

Vol. 13. Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, April 22, 1864. IN. 91.

## Camp Douglas, Utah Territory.

### OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Barren cards (five lines) one month, \$1.00  
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six months, \$4.00  
one year, \$6.00

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## AN UNHARMONIOUS FATHER.

In one of the interior towns of New Jersey, some miles distant from the Amboy Central Railroad, where the inhabitants never had the pleasure of coming in contact with that pure-minded and liberal corporation, consequently are honest and humane, lived old Mr. Green, a singular and eccentric genius. He was a widower, well off, and blessed with the prettiest daughter that New Jersey could boast of. Of course, she had a lover. All good looking girls have beaux, so Martha Green was not an exception to the general rule; but her father was so singular, or else thought so much of her that Martha's "feller" didn't like to hint to the old man that he would like to hint to provide for his child, and do the best he could for her. It was in vain that Martha urged Frank, her beau, to have a private talk with her father. The old man didn't like to be talked to, and if a word was forced from him it was generally an oath, and a disagreeable one at that; but after Martha had inspired him with some courage, it was with serious misgivings that he started in search of Mr. Green, for the purpose of opening his heart and mind at the same time. Frank found the old man hard at work on a pig-pen. The old man did not and would not notice his visitor, so Frank off with his coat and lent a helping hand. He sweated and inwardly cursed the work—but not a word was exchanged between the parties until the pen was completed; and as the last nail was driven home, Frank said, in trembling tones: "Mr. Green, I love Martha." "Humph!" growled the old fellow. "Can I have her?" "Take her and be d—d," was the surly answer, and the old fellow went to supper. Frank did take her, and has never been sorry for the act.

## UNFORTUNATE.

An enterprising traveling agent for a Cleveland tombstone manufactory recently made a visit to a small town in a neighboring county. Hearing that a man in a remote part of the township had lost his wife, he concluded to go and see him, and offer consolation and a grave-stone on his usual reasonable terms. He started; the road was a frightfully bad one, but he persevered and arrived at the bereaved one's house. Bereaved man's hired girl told the agent that bereaved man was "splitting" fence rails over in the pasture, about two miles off. The indefatigable agent mounted his horse and started for the "pastor." After falling into all manner of mudholes, and scratching himself with briars and tumbling over decayed logs, the agent at last found the bereaved man. In a subdued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife; the man said he had. The agent was very sorry to hear it, and sympathized with bereaved man very deeply in his great sorrow; but death was an insatiable archer, and shot down all of both high and low degree. He informed bereaved man that what was his loss was her gain, and he would be glad to sell him a grave-stone to mark the spot where the beloved one slept, noble or common stone, as he chose, at prices defying competition. Bereaved man said there was a slight difficulty in the way. "Haven't you lost your wife?" "Yes, yes, I have; but no grave-stone necessary. You see, the deceased is dead—she's gone with another man."

## HUMAN BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette furnishes the following horrible account of rebel cruelties practiced upon an Alabama Unionist.

In 1861 a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at his house in Randolph county, Alabama, and marched off in an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket-book, boots and coat, tied him and held a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to "put him in the tory's yoke;" but first of all, to try to make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat on him for a long time, pausing occasionally, and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

The blood trickled down from his back in streams. His appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the ends of green sticks and twisting them in his hair, and pulling violently caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then cut off all his fingers at the second joint, as also his ears close up to his head.

The next was to cut off his arms at the elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim fainted, and failing to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounced him dead and began to prepare to leave, but at this moment their victim showed signs of life.

They now tied a rope around his neck, and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped, leaving him suspended between the heavens and the earth.

The third day afterwards the body was discovered, taken down and decently interred by friends.

Mr. Editor, this is no myth, 'tis no exaggeration. It is worthy of remark that it is an impossibility to believe a rebel, unless you say he is honest, a gentleman, or a human being.

At the time of the above murder I was engaged in school teaching in Calhoun county, not more than twenty-five miles from the murdered man's house, and I took considerable pains to find out all about the matter. You have the results.

Bishop Gen. Polk must have imbibed his Christianity in some institution like the teocalli of the Aztecs, or it may be he mixed too much whisky with his morality for the good of either, since his soldiers report him as having said: "If you find any trouble in taking care of prisoners, and wish to dispose of them in any other way, I will not scold you." What a self-denial for a general in petticoats not to scold!

## CLEVER SWOODS.

A most recent military entertainment given at London in aid of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Corporal Major St. John, cleverly and cleverly swayed an aspersed sheep at a single blow, and easily minced with a single flourish of his weapon hankerschiefs and ribbons successively wound round in Corporal Major Waite, with equal precision, cut through a suspended bar of lead, a feat which, as well as the covering of a sheep, is familiar. A less familiar and more sensational feat was added. His sword raised over an apple lying in a comrade's outstretched hand, he cleanly severed the apple by a downward blow, which with the slightest additional impetus would sever the hand that held it. William Tell's traditional shot was not more hazardous. A boy's head and a comrade's hand, it is true, are not equally valuable, but both are infinitely better worth keeping to their respective owners than is the sensation of risking either. Corporal Major Waite must have held men in his troop to practice upon.

SINGING AND PRAYING.—The deacon was not very much behind in the following story he told. In a small town on the Schuylkill river, there is a church in which the singing has run entirely down. It had been led many years by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical powers had been gradually fading. One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was, in metric measure, rather harder than usual, and the deacon led off. Upon its conclusion the minister rose and said: "Brother B. will please repeat the hymn, as I cannot pray after such singing." The deacon very composedly pitched into another tune, and the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took up the book to give the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the deacon gravely getting up and saying in a voice audible to the whole congregation: "Will Mr. deacon please make another prayer? It would be impossible for me to sing after such praying as that!"

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules, in one continuous string; the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter-deck" of the one beyond him, and so on throughout the entire distance. Just imagine a convulsion of nature of sufficient magnitude to bury these remains as they now lie, and "phantom the peeling" of a future Agassiz, who, in his geological researches, strikes either of the termini, and attempts to exhume the entire "snake." Won't it knock the socks off the sangers of the diluvian period? Twenty-five miles of vertebrae with two pedal arrangements every three feet! What a bully side-show for a future circus! It will probably be called "the old, be, copper head of the Rebellion period" and admission ten cents. Peace Democrats take price. Chattanooga Gazette.

A debating society has under consideration the question: "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" The result is expected to be "No!" but impossible. An unlikely place for the truth to come from.—Liscoming County.



## A Trip to Rush Valley.

We have recently returned from a very pleasant trip to the cavalry encampment on the Government Reservation, about forty miles west of St. L. City. The camp is located in a pleasant spot, beside the waters of a fresh lake of several acres extent. The valley begins to show signs of the approach of Spring, and the new grass has attained a sufficient height to furnish tolerable feed for the animals. In consequence of the scarcity, or rather the failure of forage, the stock has been compelled to run out all winter, subsisting on the herbage to be plucked from the hills. As a matter of course, when brought into the corral, as it was while we were at the Reservation, it was not in first rate order, being very lean, and few of the horses fit at present, for any active service. However, with the abundant feed to be found in Rush Valley, it will pick up wonderfully in a few weeks.

This Reservation was originally taken up by the Army, when stationed at old Camp Floyd, and considerable improvements made on it by Government. When the troops were removed in 1861, the improvements were sold for a mere song—some two hundred and fifty dollars we believe. The exigencies of the service, however, now require that Government should retake possession of the Reservation, and Gen. Connor immediately entered into negotiations with Mr. Standish, the owner, for the purchase of the improvements. As the District Commander, in pursuit of the policy which ever guides our Government, desired to pay the full value of the property belonging to the occupant of the Reservation, each party appointed arbitrators to fix the price. The result was a fair valuation—some eleven hundred dollars—and was, we believe, entirely satisfactory to both sides. The improvements consist of four buildings of good size, a corral, considerable fencing, etc. The camp is at present pitched on or very near the site of that of Col. Steptoe, when he was there. A small stream of water courses from the southward, through a portion of the Reservation, and it is proposed to reduce some of the latter to cultivation, during this summer. In pursuance of orders, Gen. Connor has considerably enlarged the dimensions of the Reservation, and a fine crop of hay will be gathered this fall for the sustenance of the animals next winter.

On our way to the Reservation, Gen. Connor ascertained at Tooele City that reports were in circulation that the soldiers had killed some horses belonging to settlers; that two men had stated that they had seen a couple of soldiers engaged in the killing; and could easily identify them. The General most explicitly stated that such conduct on the part of soldiers would neither be countenanced nor tolerated; that the troops were here to protect and not to rob the people; and that if this report should prove true, the guilty should be punished and the owners of the cattle remunerated. He sent word to the authors of the report, desiring them as a favor to him and as justice to the settlers and soldiers, that they would meet him the next day, point out the guilty, and give him sufficient evidence to enable him to act decisively. To his surprise the next day the men sent word that they were mistaken; did not think they could recognize the guilty parties, and declined to furnish any evidence. Before leaving the Reservation, however, Gen. Connor called his officers around him, stated the reports in circulation—directed them to be vigilant in preventing any, the least outrage on the rights of the people, and charged them to send to Camp Douglas any soldier whom they should detect in interfering with the property of settlers.

We mention this little episode, to show the disposition of the commanding General to preserve inviolate the rights of citizens, and protect them from even seeming encroachment, either by soldiers or others; and, also, to note how easy it is on the weakest of foundations, to rear a fabric of outrage and lay it to other people's charge. We have too high an opinion of the troops at Rush Valley to entertain the belief that they would wittingly

and wittingly commit the outrage laid to them, but we know that if any are caught doing so, the most exemplary punishment will be meted out to them, and full restitution made to those on whom any depredations may be committed. It is always a very easy matter to lay every crime or offense to the soldiers who may happen to be in the vicinity, and some are mean enough to do it, without a particle of evidence to justify them. Cases have arisen where bad men in a community have been known to commit outrages on their own or their neighbors' property, expressly to lay the charge against somebody else. Whether this was the case at Rush Valley or not, or whether some of the soldiers really did kill a calf or two, we know not. But the soldiers there and elsewhere may rest assured, that all complaints of this character will be fully investigated by the officers, and on proof, the guilty will be summarily punished.

It is difficult to get a large body of men together without finding among them some reckless or bad persons; but, we believe it is the universal testimony of all, that the California and Nevada troops in Utah, are the most exemplary body of men who ever came hither. We say, then, to the citizens, let the bad be ferreted out and they will be punished—and to the soldiers, let each one see to it, that a few reckless men are not allowed to give a bad name to the entire corps, or cast a stigma upon the great mass of good men and upright soldiers in the command.

**FRONTIERS IN COLORADO.**—The people of our sister Territory of Colorado are much exercised in regard to the "Seigniorage Act," viz: the act entitled "An Act in relation to mines and minerals in the public domain," introduced in Congress March 18, 1864. The object of this act is to fix a royalty, tax or license for permission to search for precious minerals in the public domain, and to tax the proceeds from mining the same. This the people of Colorado seem to think will, if enacted, have a tendency to retard the development and cripple the progress of the newly found mining regions of the Great West. Petitions are in circulation, and are being numerously signed in Colorado, protesting against the passage of this act, and assigning cogent reasons therefor. The memorialists urge that its passage will cause an abandonment of that Territory by a large majority of the population, and ask that instead thereof a law be enacted for the sale of the mineral lands of the United States.

**DEPARTURE OF COL. JONES.**—On Wednesday last, Lt. Col. Wm. Jones, 2d Cav., C. V., having turned over the command of the troops at Camp Relief to Major O'Neill, 2d Cav., C. V., took his departure for California, in pursuance of orders from Department Headquarters.

Although Col. Jones has been but a brief time among us, he had attached to him many warm friends, and his departure is universally regretted. The regret, however, is mingled with the hope that he may soon reappear in Utah the pleasant relations now, only temporarily, severed.

Mrs. Jones accompanied her husband, and we wish both a pleasant and safe journey, and a speedy return.

**SCHOOL IN CAMP.**—We have been requested to announce that Col. Robert Pollock, Commanding Post at Camp Douglas, will cause a school to be opened on Monday next in the Camp Theater, for the instruction of the children belonging to the camp and those residing on the Government Reserve.

The Col. commanding, has secured the services of a competent teacher, and the pupils will be well instructed. Parents will bear in mind that it is important to send their children promptly on next Monday morning, at 9 a. m., that they may make a fair commencement with the school, which will be held regularly from 9 to 11 1/2 a. m. and from 2 to 4 1/2 p. m.

**ACCIDENT.**—A man named Williams, a stone-mason working on Jennings' new building on Main street, fell from the scaffolding among a pile of rocks, on yesterday morning, and was severely injured by being bridled in the concussion, but is now in a fair way to recover.

**PAY-DAY.**—To the credit of the soldiers in this post, be it said, that there have been none of the scenes enacted by them which are elsewhere among soldiers so common on receipt of their pay. In many instances this fact is to be credited to the character and innate sense of propriety of the soldiers in this command, but it is also in great measure due to the fact that a very large number of the soldiers are members of the Independent Order of Good Templars; an institution which has been here, as elsewhere, productive of much good by its promotion of the cause of Temperance.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—Our thanks are due to Hon. S. S. Harding, ex-Governor of this Territory and now Chief Justice of Colorado, for a copy of his able speech delivered by request of the Union League, on February 22d, at Denver City, Colorado Territory, before the Union men of that place. It is a masterly performance and loyal to the core.

**SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.**—On Saturday next in the Camp Theater, Mr. Lyne will present an interesting selection of Readings from Shakespeare. All the citizens of this vicinity are familiar with the histrionic ability of Mr. Lyne, and do not need further allusion to it on our part to induce them to hear the Readings; see advertisement in another column.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following General Order, and the complimentary testimonial annexed:

**HEAD-QUARTERS, 2d Cav., C. V.,**  
Camp Relief, U. T., April 18, 1864.  
General Orders.

**EXTRACT.**  
I. The resignation of 1st Lieut. and Adj. Thomas S. Harris, of this regiment, having been accepted, to take effect on the 20th inst., 2d Lieut. Frederick Wood, of Co. M, 2d Cav., C. V., is hereby appointed Regimental Adjutant, to fill the vacancy vice Harris, to date from April 20th, 1864.

IV. The Colonel commanding, takes this occasion to express his regret for the necessity which actuated the resignation, and the consequent loss to the regiment of 1st Lieut. Thos. S. Harris, who has so long and faithfully filled the responsible position of Adjutant of the 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers, discharging his duties to his regiment and country, with honor and fidelity; and he hereby acknowledges the valuable services of Lieut. Harris, in faithfully keeping the records of the regiment during the time the regimental Commander (nearly eight months) was not permitted to assume command, and which had accumulated in the Adjutant's office, only awaiting the arrival of the commanding officer to complete the same by signing and transmitting to the proper authorities.

WM. JONES, Lieut-Col., 2d Cav., C. V.,  
Commanding regiment.  
CAMP RELIEF, Rush Valley, U. T.,  
April 19, 1864.

In parting with Lieut. Harris, we, the undersigned, officers of the 2d Cavalry, California Volunteers, stationed at this Camp, take pleasure in heartily endorsing the foregoing extract of General Order, No. 7.

Having been associated with Lieut. Harris, since the organization of the regiment to the present time, and knowing that he has endeavored to perform his every duty, and from his general good conduct as an officer, for capability, sobriety, and integrity—we desire in this manner to express the wish, that hereafter, his lines may be cast in pleasant places.

Henry B. Miller, 1st Lieut., and R. C. S., 2d Cav., C. V.; J. M. Williamson, Surgeon, 2d Cav., C. V.; Albert Brown, Captain, 2d Cav., C. V.; S. P. Smith, Captain, Co. K, 2d Cav., C. V.; D. J. Berry, Captain, Co. A, 2d Cav., C. V.; C. Harriot, Lieut., and R. Q. M., A. C. S., 2d Cav., C. V.; Ant. Ethier, Lt., 2d Cav., C. V.; Joseph H. Mathewson, 1st Lt., 1st Cav., Nevada Territory Vols., attached to the 2d Cav., C. V., for the last four months; Cyrus D. Clark, 1st Lieut., 2d Cav., C. V.; E. B. Zahriakie, Captain, 1st Cav., Nevada Territory Vols., attached to the 2d Cav., C. V., for the last four months; A. B. Wells, Captain, 1st Cav., Nevada Territory Vols., attached to the 2d Cav., C. V.

**DELEGATES FROM CARSON TO THE UNION CONVENTION.**—The Convention permanently organized by the election of Colonel D. S. Turner of Storey, as President, and A. W. Russell of Lyon, as Secretary. After the various committees were appointed and resolutions adopted, the following delegates were elected: John Church and F. A. Berge of Storey; Dr. Zabrickie of Silver City; O. H. Morgan of Ormsby, and Theodore Winters of Washoe. The nominations were all made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket and the Union. *Enterprise*, April 14.

**MAJOR MCGARRY.**—On Monday evening, Rld. G. McGarry arrived in Carson from Camp Union, by the Sacramento steamer, and was moved to the Provost Marshal's headquarters, where he was kept until this morning, when he was taken over to Alameda for safe keeping. To-morrow morning he will be brought back to the city and embarked on board the steamship Golden City for the Bay. Major McGarry and a sergeant of the Cavalry, G. V., and several members of the Guard will accompany him on the steamer to the Atlantic coast, and will be kept in the city for the guard has peremptory orders to prevent an escape or rescue, by the use of force, in the first demonstration. McGarry was taken before a Court Martial, but insists that he is innocent of all crime, and that he is entitled to parole and took the oath of allegiance, and ought not, therefore, to be held responsible for breaking them. He is not taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, as reported by some parties, and that he did not enter the Confederacy, at any time, with a view of returning to engage in the movement having been the result of other thought. *S. E. Alta*, 12th.

## SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 17TH

T. A. LYNE  
AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Under the Patronage of the Officers and troops, will give a

## GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

Entirely from Shakespeare, being the 100th anniversary of the immortal Bard.

Scenes from Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Richard 3d, and the Merchant of Venice.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

Front Seats, (for Officers and Ladies) 75 Cts.

Remaining Seats 50 Cts.

Tickets for sale at the Adjutant's Office, and at Miller's Store.

DR. MOLLADAY, (N. Y. L. HALL, New York.)

## MOLLADAY &amp; HALEY

## BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Lake City, will pay the highest rates for Gold Dust, etc.

In Currency or Exchange.

## WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Twenty loaded with hay and straw.

Thimble Shovel Wagons will be sold cheap.

Apply to H. A. KIRK, S. L. City.

Q. S. L. City, April 19, 1864.

## Notice

Having been appointed by the Executive of the State of California, a Commissioner, I am prepared to perform the duties thereof, at my office, in Carson City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the State.

APR 17 PATRICK LYNE

## FOR SALE.

FIVE shares of stock in the Carson & Lake City Co., at \$50.00 per share. Apply to

ROBERT J. JENNINGS, Carson & Lake City Co.

MAR 18 1864

## JAMES LINFORTH,

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Particular attention given to business of this kind.

## C. OLIVE,

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

At 33, opposite Tooele City, G. T. C.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Particular attention given to the making of Officers' Military Uniforms.

## Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day dissolved our partnership in business, and the firm will hereafter be styled as

Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled as

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LETTER FROM THE DAILY UNION VEGETABLE

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEGETABLE)  
BALTIMORE, April 19th.

The inauguration exercises of the Maryland Fair last night were very imposing. President Lincoln was present and in response to repeated calls, made a brief address. He referred to the great change that had taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. When he alluded to the massacre at Fort Pillow he said, many supposed the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of colored soldiers. He desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to Government it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced it was his duty so to employ them, he did not hesitate. He stood before the American people responsible for the act and responsible before the Christian world, and shall stand responsible in the eye of the historian. He did not shrink from it. He hesitated not to declare that Government would protect them the same as white soldiers, and that whenever a clear and authentic case was made out, stern retribution would follow. It had hitherto been difficult to ascertain with certainty what should govern the decision in a matter so serious, but in the Fort Pillow affair he thought the Government was likely to find a clear case. When Government does know the facts from official sources and they substantiate the reports, the retribution will be surely given.

The President's remarks were warmly applauded, especially his determination to retaliate the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

New York, April 19th.  
A Havana letter states that the Confederate Minister, Gen. Preston, will leave for Vera Cruz about the 22d, and there await the arrival of Maximilian. Twenty-two blockade running steamers had left Havana.

The Insurgents of St. Domingo attempted to capture the temporary field works of Puerto Plata, but were repulsed with heavy loss—leaving 200 dead on the field, the Spanish loss was 3 killed and 20 wounded.

The Herald's Havana letter has a report that the Florida, was at Remedios. Several Union vessels are said to be in pursuit. The schooner Belle from Mobile was summoned to surrender and fired into by the U. S. steamer Marigold, within four or five hundred yards of the Moro Castle. A claim for damages will be sent to Washington by the Cuban government.

Matanzas dated of the 26th ult. report no demonstrations yet by the French expedition, which will not be ready to leave Vera Cruz until after April 1st.

New York, April 19th.  
For special says the proposition by Morrill to add 25 per cent. to our ton duties bill and tariff bill as passed will probably be agreed to. The rates of taxation under the new bill

will not be far from that which should hesitate in adjusting taxation in such manner as to afford immediate relief, it is said the President will send a special message on the subject.

Money market less stringent to-day. Leading houses have called for larger margins on stocks. The stock market has partially recovered from the panic of yesterday. No more failures reported.

The Red Italia which was reported lost some time since, arrived at Naples. Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that Gen. Halleck placed his resignation in the hands of the President and will insist upon its acceptance.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.  
In the Senate to-day a bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law passed to a second reading.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress the appointment of an Indian agent for the Kiowa, Apache and Comanche Indians.

New York, April 19.  
Richmond papers report a mutiny in Gen. Warfield's brigade at Bristol, Tenn., recently. Some 200 members were dissatisfied with the quality of rations and the store of the commissary was plundered. The provost guard fired on them, killing one and wounding five or six; the rest escaped with their plunder. A number since arrested would be sharply punished.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEGETABLE.)

Austin, April 20th.

A duel was fought here at 6 o'clock this morning between Billy Mulligan and Sam Coleman. The origin of the quarrel is not publicly known, but supposed to be of a strictly personal nature. The preliminaries were all arranged about 11 o'clock last night, and this morning before the appointed hour the principals met. Some two hundred spectators were on the ground. Mulligan was the challenging party and chose revolver at ten paces. Capt. J. Dunican and Morse Haynes acted as the friends, and Dr. N. R. Davis as surgeon for Mulligan. E. D. Bradshaw and C. A. Patchin as friends, with Dr. Morton as surgeon for Coleman. At the hour, the men were on the ground. Coleman won the choice of position and word. Both the principals exhibited the utmost coolness, though it was evident that Mulligan was a more expert. After taking positions, Barney Mulligan shook hands with his brother and retired. Mr. Bradshaw gave the word fire, and both pistols were discharged at once—both shots fell short. At the second fire Mulligan's shot broke the second finger of Coleman's right hand. Mulligan's fifth shot took effect in the fleshy part of Coleman's thigh, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. These two shots of Mulligan's were the only ones that took effect. Coleman's not being effective. Mulligan desired the pistols re-loaded, but the seconds would not permit it. No arrests were made.

San Francisco, April 19th.  
Arrived—Steamer America from Panama. A feature of the market is an increased disposition to sell goods through auction houses. Importers are doing a limited business for the season. Crushed sugar 10c, and has advanced part in demand at low figures but lower, though little offering.

The Gould quartz mill at Virginia City was burned on the 16th; loss \$40,000.

Los Angeles Star of the 16th, contains encouraging accounts from the Colorado river mines. The river was rising slowly. Two new steamers designed for river trade had arrived at Mount Colorado from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 19th.  
J. P. FISHER, Agent for the City of San Francisco, is the only Agent for the City of San Francisco.

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JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,  
Great Salt Lake City.

Respectfully advise that they have on hand, a great variety of new styles in men's and boys' clothing, and in quality superior to any ever offered for sale in this city.

They call particular attention to our stock of

Just received from the East, a lot of the latest styles, and in quality superior to any ever offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to do and make up every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved style, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

W. Clothing cleaned and repaired, cutting done to order.

GREAT SALT LAKE EAST BARNACK EXPRESS LINE

Will commence running regular trips, with good through brass wagons, May 1st, 1884.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and freight matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,  
Agent, Main St., O. S. L. City.

Clark & Co.,  
BANKERS.

Great Salt Lake City,  
DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST, AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Los Angeles; and Bank of Commerce, New York; Bixel & Co., Philadelphia.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.,  
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Goddard Building, a few blocks below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

PAITON, THORNBURG & CO.,  
BANKERS,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ore of every description, refined and assayed. Estimates made by mail or on site. We guarantee the correctness of our assays.

Assay Office

H. W. KEATINGE,  
Assayer and Refiner.



ONE A-BOY-AT-ONCE

which occurred, was more ridiculous still in a different way. I can hardly hope the reader will believe that the story has not been improved, but in all honesty I will endeavor to relate it precisely as it occurred. The party of Americans with whom I had formed acquaintance joined me in taking our place in a first-class broad-gauge railway carriage, at one end of which were seated when we entered, a rather raw-looking Scotch youth, and opposite him, a bright and pleasant Anglo-Indian lady of middle age, proceeding to Bombay for the third time in her life. The Scotch gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. Thompson, was doubtless on his way to undertake the government of a few million of Hindoos; but, whatever his profession, his ignorance of Egyptian matters was something astounding. Our curiosity was first excited by hearing him ask a few miles only from Alexandria, "I suppose we shall see the Pyramids very soon?" The Anglo-Indian lady, with a droll glance at us, replied, promptly, "Of course you will see them, Mr. Thompson; the great Pyramid, as you know, has been turned into the railway station."

Mr. Thompson (innocently, but rather surprised)—"Indeed! Well, that is very curious. What wonderful things our English engineers can do, but I never heard of this before. The Sphinx is close by the Pyramid, I understand?"

Lady—"Very close, as you say. It always takes shelter in the Pyramid when it rains."

Mr. Thompson—"Oh, ma'am, that's not possible, surely?"

Lady—"Not possible! Of course it's possible; you don't know what the Sphinx is, apparently, Mr. Thompson."

Mr. Thompson relapses into silence, feeling rather uncomfortable. The train proceeds, and we pass over a bridge of the Nile. After due exclamations on all sides, Mr. Thompson pursues his geographical inquiries.

"How soon shall we come to the Cataracts?"

American Lady—"Cataracts, sir? Don't you know they are three weeks journey up the Nile?"

Anglo-Indian Lady—"But there is no one going to see them now, Mr. Thompson; they are all done away with lately. The Nile has been conched for both the Cataracts."

Mr. Thompson (astonished)—"Madame! English Lady (glancing at her companion)—"Yes, indeed, that was a wonderful operation. Who was the oculist?"

Anglo-Indian Lady—"Oh, Solomon, to be sure. It is said it was the greatest achievement ever made in optical surgery."

English Lady—"The great age of the Nile of course made it peculiarly difficult. We have always heard, you know, of the Old Nile."

Mr. Thompson looks from one speaker to another, and intrenches himself in a tower of silence. The train draws up quickly past a small station, where stand two half-naked brown old Arabs with sugar-canes for sale.

Anglo-Indian Lady (excitedly)—"Look, look, Mr. Thompson, mummies, Mr. Thompson, mummies, I declare!"

(Out go Mr. Thompson's head and shoulders through the window.)

"You're very fortunate, Mr. Thompson—very lucky, indeed. I have been three times to India this way, and I never saw mummies out before. It's the damp which has brought them out. They are so dry, you know, naturally."

(Mr. Thompson having purchased a sugar-cane from one of the mummies, resigns himself to scraping and munching it for the rest of the way.)

—P. Cobb.

By Range of Beaver Mining District

had a no right to mine a certain large tract of the organization of Beaver Mining District, Beaver County, Utah Territory. A meeting of the miners of Beaver, held at Beaver, March 12th, 1884, Hon. C. W. Wendell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Carlow, Clerk. On motion, that part of Beaver county included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the summit of Bell Mountain, easterly from Beaver, thence running due south to the southern boundary line of Beaver county; thence west along said boundary line to the point where said line intersects the Territorial road, thence northerly along said Territorial road to the north boundary line of said county; thence east along said boundary line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, was constituted a Mining District, and named The Beaver Mining District.

On motion, the following By-Laws were unanimously adopted: Article 1st. The officers of the Beaver Mining District shall consist of a President and Recorder, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Article 2nd. The duties of the President shall be to call meetings when, in his judgment, the interests of the District require it, to preside over the same, and to perform all other duties required of him as President.

Article 3rd. The duties of the Recorder shall be to keep in a suitable book, the Minutes of all the District meetings; to record all claims brought him to be recorded, and to give a certificate copy of the same, provided, 1st, That the metes and bounds of any claim so presented shall be properly described, and, 2nd, Such claim shall not interfere with or affect the rights of any prior claim; when requested, to survey claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient land marks defining the same; to keep said book open for the inspection of all persons interested, which inspection shall be had in the presence of said Recorder; to note the date of recording each claim, and to deliver up to his successor in office all books and papers held by him as Recorder.

Article 4th. The fees of the Recorder shall be one dollar and a half for surveying a claim, and one dollar for recording and giving a certified copy of the same.

Article 5th. All claims shall hold good for twelve months from date of record.

Article 6th. Whenever the sum of five hundred dollars shall have been expended on a claim, the ground covered by said claim shall be deemed as belonging to the claimant or claimants thereof, and their assigns forever, and shall not be subject to location by another party except by an acknowledged abandonment of said ground by said claimants or their assigns, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 7th. Money or other means expended in the purchase, handling and putting up of machinery or other materials for mining purposes, and the time necessary for the same, shall be deemed as so much expended upon the claim or claims for which said materials were purchased.

Article 8th. The discoverer of a vein or lode, shall be entitled to one claim extra, to be called "The Discovery Claim," provided, That the discovery claim shall be made by a notice posted up on the ground, and boundaries defined, and all claimants' names posted on the notice.

Article 9th. The discovery claim on any vein or lode, shall in all cases be number one, the remaining claims being numbered from that.

Article 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location, two hundred feet on any lode, ledge or ledge, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, and all minerals and other valuable therein contained.

Article 11th. The width of a mining claim shall be two hundred feet.

Article 12th. All claims held in the name of a company, shall be of sufficient length to give to each original member thereof the above described length and breadth of claim, with the addition of the discovery claim.

Article 13th. There shall be held in this District, on the second Saturday in March, annually, a regular meeting of miners; at which time there shall be elected a President and a Recorder for the District for the ensuing year.

Article 14th. No person shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting of miners, unless he is actually a miner, or holds an interest in a mining claim in this District.

Article 15th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim-holders present at any meeting in the District, called for that purpose, thirty days' notice of which shall have been given by the President. All other questions, except questions of order, shall be decided by a majority vote.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Hon. C. W. Wendell was elected President of District, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Recorder.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

C. W. WENDELL, President.  
N. H. CARLOW, Clerk.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, DRILLINGS, HANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Signatures Cash Prices paid for Goods.

A. GILBERT

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH SPECIAL VIEW TO THE MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

Woolen Goods.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

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